to 82,340 feet, the number of determinations booked being 4,252. The Geophysical Section of the Department was ordered to be integrated with the Geological Survey of India.

736. In the Chemical Laboratory, 111 samples were analysed involving the determination of 538 constituents. A sum of Rs. 340 was realised as fee on analysis done for the public. In the Geological Laboratory, a number of economic enquiries were received from the public and they were attended to. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition of the year. Chemical Laboratory.

737. In the Bellara Gold Mines, the mining work was confined mainly to mining and milling of ore. There was a total stock of 4,351 tons of ore at the end of the year. A quantity of 1,830 tons of ore was treated in the stamp mill. The total stock of the sponge gold at the end of the year was 1,046 8—3 tolas. A weight of 840 tolas, 2 annas and 5 grains was sold realising a sum of Rs. 95,508. Special Schemes

738. Two officers of the Department and four graduates in Geology and one mining student from the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Occupational Institute received training in topographical survey, underground survey and mining methods including care and use of the explosives and blasting.

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

739. As in the previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nandydroog. The total output of gold and silver was 160,838·049 (180,039·771) ozs. and 11,274·98 (12,796·66) ozs, respectively. The total value realised was £ 3,696,565 (£ 4,077,242). The total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 25,93,116 (Rs. 16,84,575) inclusive of Rs. 3,60,296 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 22,41,472 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,51,645. The demand under duty on gold inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 47,92,638 amounted to Rs. 1,43,30,813 and the entire amount was collected.

740. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee, a net relief of Rs. 21,86,000 (Rs. 1,04,97,000) was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax.

741. The number of persons employed in the Mining industry was 25,904 (25,948). Of these, 24,090 (24,034) Mining Labour.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

were employed in gold mining (including Bellara Gold Mine). Among the persons employed in the Kolar Gold Mines, 189 were Europeans, 591 Anglo-Indians and 23,111 Indians. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two persons were employed underground and 9,019 on the surface.

Accidents.

742. The total number of accidents was 130 (167). Of these, 1918 were fatal and 111 serious. Enquiries were instituted into all the accidents. In 19 fatal accidents, 23 (30) persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 0·96 (1·16) per thousand of persons in service. Of the 19 fatal accidents, 18 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, of which 10 were unavoidable, two were due to recklessness and six due to negligence.

Compensation for accidents.

743. Twenty-four (35) claims for compensation comprising 15 fatal and 9 permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 40,781 (Rs. 57,626.) Compensation amounting to Rs. 39,578 (Rs. 46,589) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 51,205 (Rs. 1,12,217) was awarded in 53 (85) claims due to silicosis.

Explosives.

744. Fourteen licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives in and sale from magazines and 38 licenses in Forms H and K, sixteen for large-scale manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder and fireworks, and the remaining 22 for possession and sale only of gunpowder and small nitro-compound and fireworks. The District Magistrates issued 1,025 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of small quantities of explosives. There were 39 (36) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 13 (9) persons and serious injuries to 58 (47).

Petroleum.

745. Two hundred and ninety-four (244) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1949 were 5,198,218 (4,350,053) and 4,557,104 (3,396,102) gallons, respectively.

Prosecutions.

746. There were 4 (9) cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of two persons.

747. Thirty-nine (37) licenses for the storage of carbide of calcium were current during the year. Under the Mysore Petroleum Act, 3 persons were convicted.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

General.

748. During the early part of the year, the liberal import policy enabled stocks of uncontrolled materials to be built up, but in the latter half of the year, the strict curtailment of imports rendered the procurement of some essential imported stores difficult. Normal mining operations were adversely affected during February and March 1950 due to an illegal strike. The air cooling plants in the Mysore, Champion Reef, the Oorgaum and the Nandydroog mines worked satisfactorily.

749. "Safety First" and "Accident Prevention" campaigns were conducted vigorously with good results. The distribution of food grains and suitable materials for underground clothing at concessional rates continued to be satisfactory.